AN EAST-INDIA COLATION;

OR, A Discourse of Travels;

Set forth in sundry Observations, briefe and delightfull; *Collected by the Author in a* Voyage he made unto the East-*Indies*, of almost foure yeares continuance. *in* 1614

Written by C. F.

Christopher Farewell

Eccles. 34. 11.

When I Travayled I saw many things, and I understand more then I can expresse.

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THE BOOKE TO THE READER.

MY Author for his Love, his Coſt,
and vertuous Labor,
Deſires but Love for love
of you his Courteous Reader;
Whoſe Nature bountifull, I need not,
(nor is't my intent)
Here t'unfold; bring knowne to all
to be magnificent;
The ſmaller that I ſeeme in worth,
the greater is the praiſe
Of love in him, whoſe bounteous deeds
tranſcend deſert alwayes.
Greatneſſe will ſhew greatneſſe ever,
and what ſo great as love?
Or what ſo much as guifts (of Grace)
doth this grand vertue proye?
If reading in me, any good (perhaps)
you chance to find
Make uſe thereof, reteyne it well,
and love him for't in mind.

BRITISH MUSEUM 13 OCT

ſome man cenſure, nor my Authour blame
honeſt ſhift did make his Maſter game
ſhort, and mutter all it can,
ſhall be proved the better man.

TO THE READER.

Courteous Reader.

IT is not so old as true, that Truth seekes (nay brooks) no Corners, though Charity doth; for (in a word) to prove them both legitimate, it is as bold (with Discretion) as the other is modestly bashfull; it may (for a time) be blamed, but never shamed; suspected, but not quite deiected; trodden on, but not destroyed; eclipsed, but not extinguisht; no, 'twill rise, and shine foorth againe; comparable it is, and alike effectuall to the glorious Sunne, commanding his entrance (upon least advantage) through the thickest Clouds into the darkest Dungeon; where a good sight receiues his light at a little hole, and reioyceth in it.

This short Treatise following (in part) expounds my meaning, being of a Voyage I made vnto the East-Indies almost twenty yeares since, imployed by the Honorable Company; prosperously begun, and as well continued (notwithstanding some prime opposition) with all good proceeding in grace and favor with the best; which at length (as hath happned vnto many of best report) vpon change of government there, proved to my greater preiudice, but how? Is no parcell of this discourse; yet notwithstanding, seeing that by one finger the whole hand may be proportioned, and by the foot the entyre body drawne out; I held it requisite (for good respects) this way to declare my selfe, and at this time especially, as high time (among many other observations more generall & delightfull) in such briefe passages as seemd to me most considerable, and (without

out all offence or prolixity vnto any) to my purpose materiall; that the honourable Company themselues, or any else of iudgment (with content and pleasure in the sweete variety, and milde composure of matter) might from thence (accidently, or by the way onely) make a neere coniecture at the true cause of my neglect there, & vntimely departure thence, to their preiudize as my own, which here (in modesty) I silence.

Hauing finished my Trauayles, I made bold (in a plaine Epistle) to dedicate them vnto the Honourable Companie, as most conuenient me thought; but it pleased them not to accept thereof, for reasons to themselues best knowne; which I suppose (for I hope the best) they might intend, (or it may so fall out) to my aduantage; for looke how many courteous Readers, both of themselues and others (to whom in generall I

make my Dedication) ſo many generous Patrons; not with ſword and ſpeare, but with faire ſpeech to countenance, or excuſe theſe my honeſt (though not much profitable) labours; for gentle deeds and words (more then ſtaues or ſwords) preuaile with men.

It was ſo full of loue, my loſt Dedication I mean (breifly preferd to all other graces, as holding the precedent roome in euery grace and vertue, morall and diuine; compared likewiſe to fire, fine gold and ſilver of the fineſt; and made illuſtrious by Pearles, Diamonds, and Pretious ſtones, (yet all vndervallued as trifles vnto him or her, in whom this diuine Grace of Graces dwelleth, as being richer then all riches, ſupplying all wants, healing all infirmities, and ſweeter alſo (in its bleſt effects) then Hony and the Hony combe) with areaſon (in a word or two)

two) for conclusion, of this my elevation, or improper digression) that it grieues me (gentle Reader) so rich an ingemination should be lost, (rich (at least) in my owne conceite, and fondlings would faine have theyr fancies, though reason say nay) lost, (I say) from publike vse, though with my selfe it shall remaine a perpetuall memoriall of my constant loue, and due respect towards them for euer, in whose honourable Imployments I improued my slender partes to my low degree of a meane sufficiency.

My History it selfe (courteous Reader), here at hand attends thy leasure, and craues thy patience, at most but an howre or two, to suruey her partes; if perhaps (at first report) they answer not thy expectation, as thinges too common, and alreadie past the presse; let not this diuert thee from that honest recreation which (in one respect or other) may

pleaſe or profit thee; full furniſht Tables (like great Volumes) at their onely ſight (wee ſee) cloy good ſtomackes, whereas a leſſe quantity incites the appetite. lo vedado es deſſeado, *things retired are the more deſired; and the ſame meates diuerſly dreſt haue different effects, attract new deſires; what one likes not, another longs for; and that which ſurfeits thee, may (perhaps) giue life to me;* lo que vno no come, otro ſe pierde por ello. *Let nothing therefore, (Gentle Reader) be deſpiſed in this my ſhort varietie, whereunto I moſt lovingly invite thee; taſte and ſpare not, what likes thee beſt, and to others commend, or leaue the reſt.*

Vale.

CAlling to minde my former Travels, and the fit Occaſion offered me thereby, a little to communicate my ſelfe vnto the world, by a briefe relation of ſuch ſhort paſſages and obſervations therein taken, as may miniſter matter of ſome Recreation to the vniuerſall Reader, from his more ſerious ſtudies and affaires of importance, be they whatſoever; variety or change (though in the meaneſt of thinges not vnlawfull) with ſome Novelties eſpecially, being that (ſaith experience) which in all, or in moſt men begets delight, aliuiates the mindes of the wiſeſt, and prepares them (vpon a returne) with aduantage, to a better ſufficiency in theyr weightieſt negoti-

ations; not vnlike a Bow that ſtands alwayes bent, becomes weake in it ſelfe, and vnſerviceable to others: ſo fares it alike with the moſt ingenious minds to bee ſtill engaged, without ſome intermiſſions, ſome ſteppings aſide, though but after a flye, or a feather in the ayre, to breath, to reviue our overſad, our too intenſiue ſpirits; As once the riding of a hobby-horſe with his little princely ſonne, not ill beſeem'd a King; any ſport for a ſpurt, (if honeſt or harmeleſſe, though childiſh) contradicts not the Reputation of a Man; It being a point of wiſdome ſometimes (among the vnwiſe) to ſeeme to play the foole, as to doe it vnderſtandingly, requires (they ſay) the beſt wits; of purpoſe to forget, improues the very Art of memorie; the way (in ſome caſes) to aduance forward, is by a learned skill to retire backe; and by a diſcreet retreat, no ſmall advantage is gotten; the day, the Field is ofttimes wonne; ſo the reading of a Pamphlet; a ſhallow, a diſpiſed worke of puft conceits, proues

not

not onely not hurtfull, but beneficiall to the Wiſe (who ſuckes advantage from every thing) a helpe in his progreſſe to his moſt ſerious intendments, bee it but for change, for recreation, for variety ſake onely, as I have ſayd.

And what is there ſo meane (if of any moment, in the iudgements of the beſt) but in one reſpect or other, a man of a gracious wit will make ſome gracious or morall vſe thereof to his owne behoofe and others, extracting Iuyce out of a dry Iuncke; ſweet out of ſowre; honey out of gall; preſervatiue out of poyſon; and Documents of Wiſedome from Examples of Folly; but this is a prerogatiue of Vertue, and peculiar to the wiſe onely; a Taske too hard for all, and poſitions abhorred by men of honeſtie, ſuch as are not to be expected in the little garden plot of my enſuing diſcourſe, which ſhall beare no noyſome weedes, but (at leaſt) harmleſſe, (if not wholeſome) hearbes and flowers, though (in compariſon) of all other the meaneſt,

for any that will, to make a Nose-gay to smell to on a Holiday; a vacant houre, a Festivall, a time of leasure.

I have therefore made choise (before the rest) to write of my Travels onely to the East *Indies*, as well for brevity as for raritie (for to speake of all I haue seene abroad would (I know) seeme no lesse tedious then common and ridiculous, things farre fot, and deare bought haue bin counted best and in most request) wherein I shall not bee over-curious, or too remisse to satisfie the indifferent Reader, nor yet to leaue the most iudicious (I hope) voyd of all content; none that will not, would I willingly should (as not to surfet; so neither) to goe fasting away, if short syppets in a forreyne Feast, or an *Indian* Collation homely drest, and by an vnskilfull hand hastily set forth, may (for a moment or so) eyther entertaine their curious sight, or relish their iudicious taste.

Thus by a choyce pittance, a modicum, a *Spanish* Bocado, a bit and away, carefully purveying to recreate the best,

beſt, and to prevent diſorder in the reſt; however, be it guſtfull or not, this benefit (to the wiſe) will ſurely follow, as to provoke the ſooner to relinquiſh or leaue off, quicken an appetite vnto better things, and leaue the minde content to haue made a gainefull exchange by a refreſht returne.

VPon a time diſcourſing with my ſelfe about the fickle Condition of worldly Eſtates, preſented daily, and almoſt every where to my obſervation; ſome to riſe and others to fall, the ſame men againe to fall, and in like ſort to riſe (mans Induſtry the ſubordinate, and Gods overruling Providence the prime Cauſe, and ſuperintendent Agent in all; wee vainely purpoſing, hee alone wiſely diſpoſing even of all things, making them worke together (contrary to theyr owne natures, and the intentions both of Men and Devils) for the beſt to them that loue him (O thrice happy and bleſt Eſtate of a

reſolute Soule loving and beloved of GOD) none ſo firmely ſtanding but ſubiect to a declenſion, accidental or finall; by a decay of wealth, or at longeſt an expiration of our breath.

And having before bin well Diſciplin'd and confirm'd in theſe and other like Points of Faith. That who ſo lives vnto the Lord ſhall dye in the Lord; and all ſuch (whether (ſo) living or dying) are ſure to bee the Lords, ſecurely ſleeping and waking vnder his Omnipotent, his mercifull, and ever-watchfull protection; As alſo, that the way to Heaven lay paralell by Sea as by Land, as neere from the Eaſt as from the Weſt, from the North as from the South; from whence I had read ſhould be gathered all the Elect of God in CHRIST, which (in effect) I remember was my anſwer to Sir *Thomas Smith* then Governour, obiecting vnto mee the danger of the enterpriſe, with his cheerefull approbation following.

Hereupon it came into my thoughts,

and

and thence (by degrees) grew into a reſolution to attempt a Voyage into thoſe Orientall or Eaſterne parts of the world, aſwell (to ſpeake after the manner of men) in hope to raiſe my Fortunes, as to better my Experience, which doubtleſſe I had obtayned to the full of my deſires, had not God ſeene contrary things more expedient for mee; for a fayre way (as ever vnto any of a meane ranke that went that way) was layd open to me, which ſome of good note obſerving, pronounced mee openly (by their Prognoſtication) to be certainly ſome great rich man before I dyed; which (for theyr raſh Oathes ſake, and the better expreſſion of my bountifull mind, the onely portion (to any purpoſe) I ever yet poſſeſt, a large heart and an open hand to my Friend, or Foe in miſery) I could wiſh may yet come to paſſe, and why not? (without offence) as well as others? ſo it may ſtand with Gods glory, and not to the wrong of any; elſe welcome ſtill (bee it

whatsoever) the good pleasure of the Almightie.

For Friends of neither kiffe nor kinne were raised vp vnto mee, ready to engage themselves by speaking and doing for me whatsoever might, and did procure me Credit with the Governour and Committees, even vnto bonds; whose loue and merit I shall bee ever prest (to my power) vpon all occasions, (change they or change they not) to requite and honour; by whose meanes my Parentage was honoured; my parts commended; and (vpon tryall) both in private conference, and in full Courts openly approued; my sallary was assigned me; my place appoynted; and in them both made equall (at least) with many of my betters.

In fine, there was nothing wanting on the honourable Companies part or my Friends behalfe, that might aboad vnto me all wisht prosperity, but that (in some others) which (for loues sake) I am willing

in

in ſilence to paſſe over, as alſo to ſhunne all impertinent, and ſuperfluous matter, though the onely ſtumbling-blocke in the way of my ſo faire proceedings to my future Preferments then; and (in effect, as originally) ever ſince; for loue, (I am taught) covers a multitude of Infirmities, but vncovers none.

Briefly then, to ſhut vp my Introduction, and to the matter it ſelfe: All things being in readineſſe, and prepared for our intended Voyage, the Companies Orders with our Commiſſion ſealed vp and ſent aboord; yards a croſſe, and a fayre winde, that now tis time to proſecute my purpoſe, and to lanch forth into the deepes.

OVr Fleet (therefore) conſiſted of Foure good Ships, *viz.* The *Newyeares guift*, and the *Hector*; the Marchants *Hope*, and the *Salomon*; which together ſet ſayle from the *Downes*, about the Ninth of *March*, 1613. of burthen from Three

three hundred to 8. hundred Tonnes, compleatly furniſht (beſides priuate Prouiſions) with varieties for health and preſeruation of life; warlike appoynted though peaceably intended, in a faire and generous way of Trading, howeuer report maywrong our Reputation.

Our Generall, or cheife Commander, an vnderſtanding Gentleman, Captaine *Nicolas Downton*, whoſe religious Orders, (beſides the honorable Companies) both for diuine duties, and ciuill ſocietie, publiſht and hung vp in euery ſhippe, with his owne good Example (no doubt) preuented many groſſe offences, which vſually happen in promiſcuous multitudes.

Our Marchants or Factors were many, well nigh thirty, and moſt of them men of Experience as euer the Company imployed any; Linguiſts, and Reſidents in forraigne Countryes; as *Turkie*, *Barbarie*, *Spaine*, and *Italy*. with other places of beſt cómerce, whereof foure were Principals,

pals, and had each his ſeuerall charge and reſpect next vnto the Generall, ſaue in Marine affaires, wherein the Maſters onely commanded; theyr names, Maſter *William Edwards*, Maſter *Nicolas Enſworth*, Maſter *Thomas Elkington*, and Maſter *Edward Dodſworth*; he alone more bred a Gentleman then a Marchant, and our Governours Kinſman.

Our ordinarie meanes to ſtirre vp mens affections to goodneſſe, as Prayer and diuine Seruice twice a day, on the Sabbaths eſpecially, and choyce of good Bookes (in common) of the Companies prouiding to that end (to the comfort of all) were not wanting; beſides a Preacher in his monthly viſites, for Inſtruction, and Miniſtration of the Sacrament.

Our places of refreſhing were three, the firſt *Cape boon Sperance*, which affoorded vs plenty of *Booes* and *Baas*, or Beeues and Sheepe for ſmall pieces of Copper, whereof the Salva-

Saluages make themselues Rings and Braceletes; they goe all naked, saue onely before, a little flappe; and feed (as they looke and smell) most nastily; subtill they are, theeuish, and very treacherous; their Houses are like Bee-hives, and many together make a Towne, wherewith (vpon occasion of changing theyr heards to fresh pastures, or the sight of two or three Muskets, wherat they tremble) away they skuddle (euery one his Castle on his back) posting to a new Plantation.

From hence, hauing repayred our Fleete, refresht our selues, and strecht our limbes (he that listed) to the verie tops of the higheſt Mountaines and craggie Rocks, which (for our paines) discouered vnto vs a goodly Country, extending farre in length and breadth, in lower Hils and greene Vallies running on together, pleasant to behold; yet alwayes in company more or fewer, and with our Armes, (least the *Baboones* out of some Thicket or

bush

bush should sodenly surprise vs) at the end of three weekes or thereabouts wee set sayle agayne, and not long after came to an Anker at Saint *Lawrence* Iland, in the Bay of Saint *Augustine*.

Here wee landed and traded three dayes with the people, and had large and fat Oxen for fiue shillings an Oxe, most curious Darts and of diuers fashions as Art could make, and bright as siluer, for halfe a Ryall or Three-pence, but without siluer wee could haue nothing, which they knew from counterfeit as well as any; wee saw no Towne nor house they had, though (doubtlesse) better then the *Soldanians* prouided, by good coniectures, for theyr carriage had a glosse of humanity, a tincture of vnderstanding; theyr persons full of proportion and comely feiture; tall, straight, strong, and sturdy; fierce of Countenance; admirable markesmen at the Dart, and actiue; verie faire and blacke as Iett (for the blackest

blackeſt they count the faireſt) and all naked as the former, (perhaps but ſeruants to theyr Lords and Maſters;) many were deſirous to haue made ſome diſcouery into the Country, but we durſt not contradict our Orders, nor hazard the danger of a thicke Wood, whereof wee knew no end; which of neceſſitie muſt haue bin paſt.

Our laſt touch was at *Socatora*, where wee found a King; not a Natiue, but of the royall blood of the antient Kings of *Barbarie*; who got this ſmall Iland by Conqueſt, and held the Natiues in great ſeruitude, whome our Generall preſented, and would haue entertained aboord the Shippes, but he refuſed it; yet for three or foure dayes ſpace, came downe daily to the water ſide from his Caſtle, with his guard of ſoldiers borne in a *Palanquine*, and after the *Mooriſh* faſhion (croſſe-legged) ſitting in ſtate vnder a rich Cannopie vppon Turky Carpets ſpread on the ground, and as richly clad in cloth

cloth of Gold, conuerſt in the *Arabeck* and *Portugall* tongues, with the Generall, Marchants, and Maſters both of Marchandizing and Nauigating affaires (himſelfe being a Marchant, as likewiſe all the Kings of thoſe Eaſterne parts, who trade by theyr Agents and Factors) of whom wee bought a good quantity of *Aloes Socatrina*, euen his whole ſtore; and in the Art of Nauigation, Aſtronomie, with other branches of the Mathematickes (by report of thoſe that vnderſtood) verie iudicious; hauing celeſtiall and terreſtriall Globes, his Inſtruments and Aſtralabe about him to ſhew vs, which he had gotten (bought or preſented) of former Fleets, and euery yeare increaſing his ſtocke by *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *Portugals*, and *Spaniſh* that came that way; A man of a liuely countenance and well fauored; about fourtie yeeres of age; as full of Courteſie and affability as might ſtand with his Maieſtie, and as full of Maieſtie (reſpecting his Commodity) as might

be

be, for he was a Kingly Marchant, and a Marchant-like King; at parting he gaue amongſt vs (to ſome in particuler) abundance of Dates in heapes & lumpes, which made our *Guiſados*, our brothes and Dumplins ſo much the ſweeter, whom agayne we gratified from the ſhips with our Seamuſicke, great Gunnes and Trumpets.

And thus weying and ſetting ſayle agayne (with ſtarbord and larboord; port and helme alee) we ſteered on our Courſe, till with the helpe of God, and our conſtant *Monſoone*, or weſterly trade winde, we verie happily (but hardly) recouered the Rendeuous to *Surat*, and came to an Anker in the Roade of *Swallie*, about the tenth of Nouember, and of our great Company (thankes bee to God) loſt onely one man, who came ſicke of an Ague out of *England*, but here quickly they began to dye faſter of Fluxes and Feauers.

Vpon aduiſe of our arriuall, by a diſpatch to *Surat*, ſome eight miles vp into

into the Countrey, Mr. *Thomas Aldworth* the Companies chiefe Agent there, an vnderſtanding Gentleman and once Sheriffe of the Citie of *Briſtoll*, came downe to vs a ioyfull man, and for many enterchangeable cauſes was as ioyfully receiued, and with him Coach and horſe for conuoy of the Marchants to the City, for now the Terme (or vintage rather) after our long Vacation, approaching, wee muſt leaue the ſhips a a while, and apply our ſelues to Land-ſeruice.

In our ſhort Iourney vpon the way, euery thing almoſt ſeemed new vnto me, the people with theyr cuſtomes eſpecially, not the *Moores* (for I had ſeene of them before in *Spaine* and *Barbarie*) but the antient natiues of the Country, called *Banians*, who (notwithſtanding theyr different Religions) liue ciuillie, neighbour-like one among another, in Cities, Townes, and Villages (but not in Houſes) together, whom (in Con-

courſe) wee firſt ſaw at *Swallie*, the firſt myle from the water ſide, where the *Mocodam* or Conſtable receiued vs, profered vs his owne, with the Townes ſeruice, and performed it in ſuch neceſſaries and complements of prouiſion as wee required, or would accept off; Bread, Wine, Plantines, Taddie, and ſuch like *Regalos* & ſcanty place affoorded; wherewith more delighted thē refreſht (as with nouelty and variety) we ſet onward through an euen and a ſolitary way till we came in ſight of *Surat*, and of a Nauigable riuer which ran cloſe under the Towne walls, vpon which within, ſtood a Caſtle (a good ornament to the place) and fortified with men and munition.

This Riuer wee paſt, and landed right before the *Alfondica*, or Cuſtome houſe, and ſo along through many ſtreets (humming like Bees in ſwarmes) with multitudes of people in white Coates, men and women; (cloſe bodied, and full of gathering to the mid-leg) with breeches and ſtoc-

ſtockings in one, ruffling like bootes and all of one ſingle Callico; this being their Generall and moſt neate, or Angelicall habite, which ſparkles (of their kinde of ſtarching) like ſiluer ſpangles, vntill (almoſt ſmothered with clouds of heat and duſt) wee came to the *Engliſh* houſe a day or two after Maſter *Aldworthes* returne from the Shippes with the prime Marchants, where wee found our ſelues as at home, in all reſpects well accommodated ſaue lodging, which with breuity was very commodiouſly ſupplyed, by taking another houſe with an Orchard and pleaſant walkes vpon the roofe (after the *Spaniſh* and the *Mooriſh* building) to our rich content, hauing Chambers, Dyet, Seruants, Coach and Horſe with attendance of *Indians* called *Peones*, for the way, and all at our honourable Maſters charge except our Apparell, wherein alone, and by our ſallaries we differd from common Prentiſes, onely (yet ingeniouſly) acknowledging a preceden-

cie in our little Common weale, for a kinde of repreſentation to prevent confuſion.

But now, before I proceed (being called upon by order) I am willing (for more variety) to entertaine a while my Courteous Reader with a ſhort diſcourſe of my ſelfe and another, being not a whit impertinent, but rather a good Compliment, if not a comely ornament to the Hiſtory it ſelfe, how that in few dayes I here ſuddenly fell ſicke of a burning Fever, and (thankes be to God) as ſodainly recovered; for fearing the extremity of that raving and uncomfortable Sickneſſe, (againſt his will) I prevayled with our Chyrurgion, to let me bleed till I fainted againe, as fore-ſeeing it to be my remedy; applyed all comfortable things to my head; tooke my bed; and (full of perplexity to dye ſenceleſſe) I commended my ſelfe to God; after ſome idle talke to my friends about me, I fell into a ſlumber, but quickely wakened by a deſire to eaſe my ſto-

macke,

macke, and had (at leaſt) a dozen vomits, naturally, which gave mee a moſt comfortable night; turned my great ſorrowes into the greater reioycings, at the lively apprehenſion of Gods infinite mercies; made me forthwith an inſtrument of comfort to another that ſhortly after of a bloudy Fluxe ſickened and dyed; by ſuch words and warrants from the word of truth and my own experience of inward Cœleſtiall Ioyes beyond expreſſion, to honeſt hearts and heavenly mindes, that wonne me his earneſt attention (to his and my owne advantage, for I applyed him the cloſer) which tooke ſo deepe an impreſſion in him, that it left him not to his laſt breath.

To mention all circumſtances and paſſages of his ſixe dayes ſickneſſe, would ſeeme a needleſſe curioſitie, which (in compariſon of ſome then languiſhing and repining under the ſame Croſſe) he ſuffered with ſingular patience, and ſpent it moſt in abſtinence, ſilence, and meditation;

the night before his death, in private conference, watching with him, he told me (after his accuſtomed mildneſſe) he had thought of my former talke, and ſhould finde my Words true; the next morning (vpon my perſwaſion) he received the Sacrament, after he had made his Will in the preſence of another Marchant and my ſelfe; one Maſter *Edward Hamden*; wherein (in effect, having his memory perfect to the laſt) he would (more then once or twice) have given me his whole Eſtate, being of ſome value I remember, but excuſing my ſelfe (with thankes for his love) I refuſed it, as not expedient for my ſelfe (me thought) in regard of the worke in hand, though lawfull (I knew) for another, leaſt Religion ſhould ſuffer, and my labor of love bee thought mercenarie, whereof (God knowes) I was exceeding iealous, to prevent occaſion, or the leaſt preiudice in any, the ſicke man eſpecially.

After all this, having taſted ſome com-

comfortable broth I cauſed to bee made for him by our Engliſh Cook, he preſently fell into a ſwound, thinking all he had beene dead, but after a while reviving, rayſed himſelfe up, and looked earneſtly round about the Chamber, being full of good Company, Marchants and others, whereof our Preacher was one, at leaſt a dozen, with ſome Strangers, as our *Indian* Doctor, &c. and fixing his eyes vpon me, beckened me to him with his hand; I went and ſate cloſe by him on his Bed; hee preſently caught me in his Armes and hugg'd me (not like a dying man) with ſuch ſtrength and vnutterable expreſſions of Ioy (between ſpeech and ſpeechleſſe) that moved paſſion in all, but my ſelfe eſpecially to drowne him in teares; as, Ah my Friend, my Friend; my true, my happy, my faithfull friend: and ah the ioyes! the ioyes, the ioyes; Aah, Aah, Aah, and the like: flung away his things about him, wherein (he ſayd) he had taken too much

delight, in token how slightly hee now valued them or the whole world; reached forth his hand to all the company, lifting his eyes on high with an overjoyed countenance, where his minde in silence had beene long before.

And thus (in a blessed peace) about 9. of the Clocke on a Wednesday morning, being the 23. of *November*, 1614. he tooke his last farewell of this wretched life, and changed it (no doubt) for a better: his name Master *Timothy Wood*, a yong man, and once a Mercer (I thinke) in *Cheap-side*, but then a Factor for the Honourable East *India* Company: What I haue written I feare not to be censured, because God knowes this my Relation (in substance) to bee true, and not for mine, but for his owne glory, (the only blessed Author of all goodnesse) have I now at length penned it, and for the good of any that can make vse thereof.

My sad Storie (of a Ioy Tryumphant)

phant) being ended, and the Funerals performed, I am called vpon to a further relation of our ſourney up within the Country, to make proviſion of goods for beſt and ſpeedieſt returnes home unto our honorable Maſters, to which end, it was ordayned in Conſultation, that by a diſtributió of our Company into foure Squadrons, the prime Cities or Marts for Commoditie, Trade, and Commerce of that rich Kingdome ſhould be inveſted by us, as *Baroch* and *Brodera*; *Amadavaz* and *Cambaya*, each in diſtance at leaſt a dayes iourney one from another; our Commodities were divers, as ſundry ſorts of Stones; Aggate Cupps of curious Arts; Quilts, Conſerves, Drugges, Cotton Wools, and (for bulke or groſſe lading) Indicoes and Callicoes.

Our firſt Iourney or place of reſt from *Surat*, was *Baroch*, being three dayes on the way, much toyled with heate and duſt, in regard of our ſlow

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proceedings with our heauy carriages, and the toyleſome paſſage of two Riuers with ladings and reladings of our goods; (interruptions and ſtayes being worſe then a continuall progreſſe) but here wee were well refreſht at the *Engliſh* houſe, for Maſter *Iohn Oxwicke* a *Spaniſh* Marchant being appointed chiefe for that place, and of a weekes antiquity before, had made good prouiſion for our comming, aſwell for our perſons as the diſpatch and clearing our charge of the Cuſtome-houſe.

From hence within a day or two wee ſet forth, and by ſlow Iournies (as before) came to *Brodera*, a dryer place (by a great Riuer) but the greater Citie, and all a plaine and pleaſant Country (*Baroch* eſpecially) for Orchards, Tankes or Ponds, verie ſpacious, and artificially made, (in forme, for worke and workemanſhippe not vnlike our Bathes) for generall vſe and vſes; Tombes, and Piramides many in open Fields (and priuate Gardens) about which are

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to be ſeene certaine Penitentiaries, or votaries (they ſay) but Lunatickes and men (I thinke) really poſſeſt with Deuils, as in the Goſpell is mentioned; theyr bodies naked, cut, and lanced with kniues or ſtones, ſtaring and ſtalking, to and fro, no leſſe wofull then dreadfull to behold; as was alſo the ſight of a Pagot, or a Cell of deuotion deſcending into a Vault vnder ground, where (being deſirous of diſcoueries) wee ſaw an vgly Idoll againſt a wall, repreſenting (it ſeemes) theyr God, or theyr feare, but a plaine Deuill as wee call it, in like forme paynted or graven, whom a certaine Sect of *Banians* doe worſhip, whereof there are many Sects, but of this no more, *Purchaſe Pilgrimage* from relation of exact Trauellers hath them lively ſet forth.

In this City, as all others throughout both *Aſia's* and *Afrique* wee were lodged in the *Ceraglio*, a ſpatious place made of purpoſe for all Trauellers, Natiues as elſe (for they haue not the vſe of Innes as in Chriſten-

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dome) with commodious Ware-houſes round about, of one Story, foure Square, in the manner of Galleries; and under them dry walkes and places to feed their Coach-oxen, Camels, Elephants, and Horſes, but in the middle all open, like our Exchange; It being ſuppoſed that euery Marchant, Gentleman, or Nobleman hath his Tent or Coach to ſleepe in, if neyther, they make the beſt ſhift they can, and for their proviſion they bring it with them, or buy it in the Towne.

Here it was determined by a Conſultation, for cauſes or ſuppoſals moving them (being before appointed for *Cambaya*) that my ſelfe ſhould goe backe to *Baroch* to aſſiſt Maſter *Oxwicke* there, in that mayne inveſtment of Calicoes, having a Commiſſion given mee beyond my expectation or deſire, that (in caſe of the leaſt cauſe by unequall carriage in our Maſters buſineſſe, or in particular toward my ſelfe, being perſwaded, (as they told mee) that if he

he would take the matter well, or live peaceably with any, I was the man) a word from my hand should displace him; such an opinion they all seemed to have of my Integritie, and he no lesse on the other side, assured of me; for (concealing whatsoever might move passion, or incite him to Iealousie, I applyed my selfe to him by Complements of love and friendly Offices, till he became so well possest of me both for Iudgment and Honesty, upon some experiences of them both, that (in effect) he made me his Secretary, and would not write a Letter of Consequence in his owne affaires (as occasions there were betweene him and some others of principall note) without my advice and allowance for a passe; wherein (I thanke God) I never fayl'd but pleasured him, by his owne often ingenious acknowledgements, with good reasons for his satisfaction.

But yet all this while I am still in *Brodera*, in the house of a rich *Ba-*

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nian, well lodged and entertayned for three dayes, till he had procured me from the Gouernour *Mosaph Chan*, or Lord *Mosaph*, a Guard of Souldiers vnder a Captaine of tenne, both horſe and foote, with ſhot and lance for my ſafe Convoy to *Baroch*, our Engliſh Friends being all gone forward, and my ſelfe alone with a kinſman of his owne for my linguiſt and Coachmate, and not without cauſe, for my Coach on the way was ſodenly ſtayed by a Company of ſlaues that thwarted vs, but ſpeedily reſcued by my guard, with knockes on both ſides, yet no hurt on ours, and all with ſuch celerity that I had ſcarce time to draw my ſword and ſhew my ſelfe a party before they were quite vaniſht; then on againe we went merrily, (my *Banian* eſpecially) laughing and talking, giving and eating of our Iunkets till we came neare to the Citie; there I diſmiſt my valliant Soldiers, gratified their deſert with a ſmall reward, yet to their rich content, and

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at parting had a generall Salam of them, or Congee to the ground, with a ſhort Vollie, and adieu.

And now being come to *Baroch*, to the Engliſh houſe, my friend bids me lovingly welcome, to whom I gave my Letters from our Cape Marchants, and (after colation) ſhewed him my generall commiſſion, who preſently declared himſelfe, that ſeeing the matter muſt be ſo, he was right glad of my company, as of one whom of all others, he would have made choyce of for his friend and aſſociate; and thus, well poſſeſt of each other, on we went together in our Maſters buſineſſe, buying Callicoes as faſt as we could procure our Brokers to bring vs in good Bargaines, or direct us to them, ſpending our interims of Vacation for about two Moneths ſpace as beſt liked vs; ſometimes in viſites to the Governour; ſometimes taking our Coach to breath the Country ayre; ſometimes walking vpon the Citie walles, which from that ſtately

ſcituation gave us a goodly proſpect pregnant for delight and Meditation; and laſtly, our owne Houſe, having high and pleaſant Taraſſes or Walkes on the Roofe, for domeſticke Recreation; that in this pleaſant place (in number foure Engliſh) we lived like Lords, to the honour and profit of our Honourable Maſters, and to our owne hearts content, ſave a little Iarre that fell out at laſt, about a parcell of Calicoes, but lovingly and honeſtly reconciled againe.

By this time, our generall inveſtments drawing to a period, and moſt of our goods from all parts ſent aboord, Marchantlike made up and marked as in the Margent; and underſtanding our diſperſed Companies and friends to be againe vnited, and on the way towards us (ſave ſuch as were appointed for the great *Mogores* Court; namely, Maſter *Edwards*, our Preacher, and ſome others) we could no leſſe (having now leyſure enough) but ſet forth

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to meet them; it beeing a pleasant obſervation (at a diſtance) to note the order of their Coaches and Carriages, drawne by two faire fat Oxen a peece, with Bells about theyr neckes, Iinge, Iinge, and ſoftly iogging on; extending all in length like a Teeme, (for the way admits no familiarity) inveloped with a Cloud of duſt (for a *Quite Sol*) to ſhield them from the Sunne; and guarded on eyther ſide with ſwords, halfe Pikes and Targets; ſmall ſhot, Bowes and Arrowes, &c. As if (preſented to a Noveliſt) it had bin the ſpoyles of a Tryumph leading Captive, or a preparation to ſome ſad Execution.

Being all met together, we generally ſalute one another, and each his friend in particular, with mutuall congratulations, for our good ſucceſſe and ſafe returnes thus farre; having loſt but one (as I remember) a yong Gentleman, Maſter *Henry Smith*, Nephew to Sir *Thomas Smith* our Governour, who dyed of a

bloudy Fluxe at *Amadavar*, being a prime youth and much lamented; and here unawares (as many light on ill Bargaines) I over-haſtily changed my horſe for a Coach, and tooke his place that left it, to conferre with my friend and familiar acquaintance, Maſter *Ralph Preſton*, a Religious Gentleman; and quite forgetfull of his miſhap outward bound, I fell into the very ſame, by letting one Legge hang out of the Coach, and (in talke) moving it to and fro, the Wheele caught it, which my friend perceiuing, he preſently cryed out to ſtay the Coach, Racke Racke, as Maſter *Henry Smith* had done before for him, which ſaved both our Legs from breaking, but did rend my heele, which for a Weeke ſo tormented mee, that I could ſcarce take reſt, yet (thankes to God for a good fleſh) ſoone well againe, but could not travayle in a Fortnight after, nor ſcarce then, ſave in a Palanquine to *Surat*.

And thence aboord the Ships againe, ſcarce cold yet of the *Portugals* bloud, by meanes of a late cruell fight in our abſence, occaſioned by the *Portugals*, who (with ſixe *Gallions*, or great Ships of Warre, two Gallyes, and ſixty Frigats) ſodainly ſurpriſed the *Marchants-Hope*, which was deepe and richly laden for *England*, not doubting to have taken her as ſhee lay at Anker with the reſt, in that unexpected manner cutting their Cables by the Halſen, and with a ſtrong Current of the Tide forcing in upon her; but were ſoundly beaten for theyr haſte; for in laying her aboord on all parts with throngs of men and freſh ſupplyes, the Maſter and Company being vigilant and valiant, ſtoutly reſiſted; gave them ſo hote entertainment that theyr legs and armes were ſent flying into the Ayre, and the Ship peſtered with their dead and dying bodyes, ſcorched and wounded with weapons and fire-workes, and theyr bloud iſſuing out the Scup-

per holes into the Sea, as not willing to abide theyr fury; by this time the reſt of our Fleet had likewiſe cut their Cables, and were under Sayle, increaſing the fight a long time (by report with loſſe but of two or three of our men) till they had made ſuch a ſlaughter amongſt them (the Frigats eſpecially) that theyr diſmembred bodyes after they had breathed their laſt, with ſhrikes and cryes in the Conflict, lay floting on the Sea, and coveting the Shore, were taken up dayly for many dayes, by the *Portugal* Inhabitants, and the *Indians* for theyr ſpoyle; and the reſt unable to hold out, away they went with no loſſe ſhame and loſſe of former reputation, then perpetuall honour to our Engliſh Nation, through out the *Indies*.

The next tydings that I heard, (being now againe in the Fleet with the reſt, expecting our further paſſage to the Southward, according to the Companies Commiſſion) was a Meſſenger from our Generall, or

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chiefe Commander, that I muſt come to ſpeake with him: Aboord the Admirall I went, a little limping of my late hurt, and being come, he receyved me with courteſie, tooke me apart into the Gallery, and (to be briefe) told me that for ſuch and ſuch reaſons, the Councell had determined of me for *Surat*, and therefore wiſht mee to provide for the Shore, namely (with leave of modeſty I ſpeake it) for the good opinion they had iuſtly conceyued of me, to be a friend of truſt unto Maſter *Aldworth*, and an ayde unto our Maſters affaires, occaſioned by ſome refractorie fugitives that not long before our arrivall (to make a purchaſe) had attempted his death, being forced into his chamber (a weakly man) to ſtand upon his guard to preſerue his life. All which did not a little cheere me up, and quicken in me a Noble reſolution unto my charge, though incredibly thenceforth (as from God to keepe me exerciſed I thinke) from time

to time oppoſed by ſome fire brands, ſome ſeditious Malecontents or other, repining my reſpect, to my great diſcouragement, and no ſmall ſufferings, notwithſtanding my beſt indeavours and deſert, which doubtleſſe ſtirred them the more, and increaſed my owne ſorrowes; for wrath is cruell, and anger is outragious, but who is able to ſtand before Envie? *Pro.* 27. 4.

Few dayes after this, (at laſt parting) I went aboord againe to take my leaue of the Generall, and (not without open demonſtrations of his loue, teares and embracements) having commended him and his whole proceedings to the bleſſing of the the Divine prouidence, I left him; and with my good wiſhes to all the reſt, in company with our Factorie went aſhore to *Surat*; having had but few nights before, a dreame, that in my paſſage for *Baſſian*, two ſturdy Knaves grapled with mee to haue heaued me over-boord, but in the conflict (to ſaue my ſelfe) I awaked

waked, and finding it but a Dreame was glad.

Here for a Moneth or two, wanting no leasure, we spent our time at *Surat*, euery man as (with approbation) best liked him; sometimes within doores, sometimes abroad; now with our prouision visiting this garden, now that Orchard; to day fresh Riuers; to morrow open feilds and faire Monuments, whereof there are store, but alwaies (after the Countries custome) in Coach or on Horse to preuent disgrace; our recreation for the most part, Bow and arrowes, and free from all molestation of the Inhabitants; a mixt people, quiet, peaceable, very subtill; civill, and vniuersallie gouerned vnder one King, but diuersly law'd and customed; their grayne is Wheat, for the better; Rice, and diuers kindes else for the common sort; their prouision of other victuall is Beeues and Buffeloes; sheepe & goates; young kidde and Hennes in aboundance, and of little value for the great plen-

ry, and fewenesse of eaters; for the *Banians* of whatsoeuer sect (being halfe the Inhabitants, and the antient Natiues of the Kingdome) by theyr Lawes eate no kinde of flesh, nor any thing that hath life in it; nor dare they kill any thing (for theyr liues) though neuer so venemous or hurtfull, no not a Mouse nor a louse, but will rather feed them; their greatest cruelty is to lay it downe, and let it shift for it selfe; (O happy Creatures that breede amongst the *Banians*) a kinde of *Rechabits* also, for they neuer drinke wine, nor any strong drinke, but water only, yet so fat and sleeke that they shine agayne; Confectuaries of all sorts, as Sugar-Cakes, and March-panes; Suckets and Marmelades; Rice, Pulse, and other Grayne stewed with Butter and Spices after theyr most savorie fashion, is there onely feeding; but the *Moores* and *Mahometanes*, more at liberty, for they abstaine from nothing but Swines flesh, which is a cause that many

parts of the Country, even whole Fields doe ſwarme with them; theſe drinke wine liberally, and ſtrong waters, yet never drunke but in the Night, and then theyr women, theyr Wives and Concubines (whereof they are ſtored according to theyr ſtates) ſing moſt melodiouſly, with ſuch elevated and ſhrill voyces, ſtrayned vnto the higheſt, yet ſweet and tuneable, riſing and falling according to their art and skill, (for euery Country hath his owne, and more or leſſe excelling) that I have been raviſht in thoſe ſilent ſeaſons with the ſweet Eccho, or reflection thereof from a faire diſtance, and kept waking houres together, liſtning to them; anticipating (in my deſires) the new Moones, which they conſtantly thus celebrate; for the Heavenly repreſentation thereof (me thought) where commonly my meditations had their end.

For at like times eſpecially (though ſuperſtitiouſly) they obſerve, (or ra-

rather prophane) theſe and the like ceremonies, ſing aloud vnto God our ſtrength, make a ioyfull noyſe vnto the God of *Iacob*, take a Pſalme and bring hither the Timbrell, the pleaſant Harpe with the Pſalterie; blow vp the Trumpet in the new Moone, in the time appointed on our ſolemn Feaſt-day; againe, praiſe the Lord with Harpe, ſing vnto him with the Pſalterie, and an Inſtrument of Ten ſtrings, ſing vnto him a new ſong, play skilfully with a loud voice; againe, O clap your hands all yee people, (both Men and Women in their Himnes & Dances) ſhout vnto God with the voice of Triumph; then they annoint their heads with Oyle, and their cups runne over; making their faces alſo to ſhine with coſtly Oyntments and odoriferous, at firſt ſight or newes of the new Moone, which they congratulate with great ioy, the ſlaue to his Lord, the ſeruant to his Maſter, and one friend to another, *A la Eſpañola* crying *Albricias*, *Albricias*, a re-

ward for our watchfulneſſe or good tydings.

Their chiefe recreation is riding of Horſes ſwift and actiue, for diſcipline & ſeruice, with Lance, Bow, and Target, whereof they abound, and haue very good, not inferiour to the *Spaniſh* Iennet; but their Princely ſport is hunting the wilde Bore and Antelope, peculiar to the King, his Nobles, and Gentry; a people throughout of mighty eſtate or wealth, yet all ſubiect (in a moment) to the ſpoile, or to be reſtored, at the pleaſure of their Prince; full of Maieſtie in their port, and no leſſe of expectation for reſpect; ſumpteous in their buildings; curious in their Orchards, and Gardens, beautified with Artificiall Ponds, Fountaines, and Water-workes; populous in their attendance; rich in attire; imperious Lords over their Servants; and cruell in their corrections: having alſo both for ſtate and War, aboundance of Elephants, which likewiſe they uſe for theyr

Iourneyes as Sumpter horſes, and to carry their Women and Children, twenty (perhaps) in a frame of Timber (Caſtle-like) vpon his Backe, with windowes and ſmall pieces of Ordnance planted forward and backward (the Country being full of Theeves, and dangerous) and vpon his brawny necke (Monkie-like, of ſame bigneſſe with his head, or bigger) ſits a man aſtride in full bredth with a hooke in his hand like a ſickle, for a Bridle, and a Spurre to guide and ſtay him, which is done with the leaſt touch of the ſharpe poynt upon his Noale, whereof hee is very tender; hath a body like a houſe, but a Tayle like a Ratte, erecting it like a Cedar; little eyes but great ſight; very melancholly but wiſe (they ſay) and full of vnderſtanding, (or ſubtilty rather for a beaſt) ſometimes they become madd, (of what I know not) and breaking looſe endanger multitudes; is fed ſomewhat coſtly, as withgood bread, muskmillions, ſu-

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gar Canes, ſweete ſtalkes, and ſower graſſe, or ſedge of the worſt; ſteeres like a hulke, ſtifnecked, almoſt all of one peice; feeds himſelfe with his Trunck or ſnoute, (that deadly inſtrument for his rage) being of a iuſt length to the ground; taking his meat with the end thereof, and winding it vp, (or vnder rather) to his mouth, ſo eates it; but drinkes therewith at length; his ſtable is commonly the open ayre; a maſſie yron chaine his halter; a great Tree his manger: and the ſhadie boughes his ſhelter; and thus ſtands this Monſter by one of his legges (of like proportion with a poſt or a beame) all the day bound to the good behauior, til occaſion releaſe him; in whoſe deſcriptiō I haue bin ſomewhat the larger, becauſe God himſelfe calls him the cheife of his wayes, *Behemoth* by name. *Iob.* 40.

Theyr drinke in generall (for ordinary) is water, made reliſhable by arte or nature; by thirſt or ſome prepara-

paratiue; and wholsome by a natu-
rall concoction, or a causuall preser-
vatiue; according to each constitut-
on, and the Countries prouision;
with a mans owne discretion in the
vse of the creature; euery one to
himselfe herein, being (as wee say)
either a foole or a Physition, hauing
sweete meates enough for the for-
mer; remedies and receits (or con-
cites) for the latter. *El borracho
quiere passa, mas el aguado ci.* saith the
Spanish proverbe.

A friend to sweet meates,
Sobriety may bee,
But soule drinker of Wine
you shall never see,
For wine and sweet meates
sound Palats doe loath,
But sweet meates and water
are gratefull both.
All contraes in Nature
by skill reconcil'd,
Produce best effects
both to man and Child.

As, drinke no longer Water,
but a little Wine,
To the Temperate man
is Counsell Divine;
So, drinke no longer Wine,
but a little Water,
To th'intemperate man,
for it keepes him sober.

The Country affoords no Wine but artificiall distillations of simples, like our hot waters: very tastfull they are, and wholsome, but not so strong, so ful of spirit as ours, which makes the *Moores* to prize them farre above theyr owne, and to esteeme them for the best present, or Marchandize can be brought them: onely the *Portugal* Inhabitants in their Townes and Cities (being many and great) doe make a kinde of Wine of dryed Grapes, or Raysins of the Sunne, for relish and operation the best (I thinke) in the world, not inferiour to the *Spanish Nectar*, *El vino de San Martin*: being pleasant, strong, and cordiall,

called

called Rayſin Wine, almoſt of the colour of Alicant, or ſteelebacke, which (thankes to our honourable Maſters) wee were ſeldome without, or ſome other, to concoct the crudity of our not ſo wholſome Waters, at meales eſpecially, and never did vs any hurt but good, though bought (but not immediately) of an enimy: for wee were wiſe, and warie enough in that.

Their habite (as I have ſayd) is white, light, and thinne, fit for the Countryes heate; but thicker, and richer Clad in the Winter, with Pintadoes, Silke ſtuffes, Sattins, and Damasks dyed into all ſorts of lively & good colers, cloth of Gold, Silver, & Tyſſue, of their own, whereof they haue plenty, being quilted with a cotton Wooll between the outſide, & the inner lining: for their ſeaſons doe alter there with a ſenſible difference as here.

Their Coynes in ſilver, (as for Gold I never ſawe any that I remember)

member) are *Mamudes* and *Ruppees*; the *Mamude* in value about 10. pence halfe-penny English; the *Ruppee*, more or lesse as they differ in their names and valuations, of which there are foure or five sorts at least, and the least of them about two *Mamudes* and a halfe, the *Ruppee*; stamped on both sides with *Moorish* Characters, and in forme very thicke and round; their Copper mony whereof they have such plenty, as (if tollerable for exportation) might prove a good returne; being made into great churlish peeces) they call *Pises*, whereof 30. (commonly) make a *Mamudee*, and of the rest proportionably; but still after the inconstant current of the Exchange, almost continually rising and falling, which is in the power of the Sheraffs, Bankers, or Mony-Changers to alter at their pleasure.

Their Country for the most part (being plaine from Hils and Mountaines) is indifferently stored with

Meſcites or Churches very fayre and ſumptuous; with *Gongs* alſo or Villages; Townes and Cities, pleaſant, great, and populous: Rivers Walled, Caſtled, and munitioned; and conſtantly watered at a certaine yearely ſeaſon, to wit our Summer: from towards the end of *May*, to the end of *Auguſt*, or thereabout, with frequent ſober Raines, ſcarce two faire dayes together, without ſome ſhowers or other, and all the yeare after ſo cleere a Firmament, as not a Cloud to be ſeene, that I have beene weary of fayre weather: and this Rayne-water by the better ſort is received into Vaults, made for the nonce, to ſerve them for theyr drinke all the yeare after, being wholſommer (they ſay) then theyr other waters: as alſo, this Raynie ſeaſon is obſerved of all for the beſt times to travayle in.

I could yet ſay more in divers particulars, but having ſayd enough (I thinke) in proofe of my Travels, and prayſe of the Countries goodneſſe:

neſſe: it were ſuperfluous, and beyond my intent to become Coſmographicall, and therefore I will here confine my ſelfe, being now ſummoned to a Conſultation, determining a Iourney to be made unto the foreſayd City of *Amadavar*, by Maſter *Thomas Aldworth* the Cõpanies chiefe Agent; my ſelfe his ſecond, for Caſhier and Accountant; with foure other Engliſh, whereof two were homebred Marchants, and noe more: to provide goods in readineſſe for our next Fleet, that the Ships (to theyr great damage) might not bee deteyned as before.

And for more ſafety both of goods and lives, our charge wee had with us being of great importance, & the Country (as I have ſayd) very dangerous, by reaſon of Theeves, which continually (vpon intelligence) lye arm'd in Troupes on the way for booties; wee held it beſt (though otherwiſe inconvenient) *Mocreb Chan* the gouernour of *Surat* then

trauelling toward Court at the Kings command) to take the benefit of his Laſcar or Campe (as alſo diuers others, it being the Countries cuſtome in like ſort to ſet forth, or with a *Caranā*, a *Caffala*, a multitude of all ſorts of people with theyr goods to that end gathered together,) for our more ſafe convoy, which yet we enioyed not paſt one night aſide of *Baroch*, till wee met againe at *Cambaya*, being both our worſe and farther way; For this great Lord with his many hands and much helpe poſting faſter then wee could follow with our heauy and ſlow carriages, left vs alone in the midſt of danger, (God onely protecting vs) being three nights on the way, before wee could reach to *Cambaya*, and ſpent two of them (with their ſunſchorching dayes) by the water ſide, having only our Tent for ſhelter, expecting there a boate to paſſe vs ouer out of that Purgatorie, and another of miſchieuous minded men, and murmuring Malecontents; Taddie-

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pot Marchants and heartleſſe ſouldiers; repining not onely my charge, but my precedency alſo (or next reſpect vnto Maſter *Aldworth*, and that by his preciſe order, againſt my owne deſire, enioynd me) to their antient matrimony; making me both his Coach-mate and his right hand at Table; and the more I ſought by gentleneſſe (for the preſent) to appeaſe theyr ſpight, or (in continuance) by ſome change of behauiour to confront their folly. *Pro.* 26.4.5. the more (like themſelues) they (ſtill conſpiring) in both reſpects miſtooke, and traduced me; declaring hereby the implacable diſpoſition of Envy; but God alone did plead my cauſe, and (by degrees) put them to ſilence in theyr graues.

Here at *Sarode* (for ſo the place is called) during, our aboad, worthy of obſeruation, I tooke notice of ſome part of Gods omnipotent workes of wonder, in the flux and reflux of that famous Riuer of *Cambaya*, for fury, not vnfitly called the

Boare, for the Tyde from the maine ſea twice a day, once beginning to flow (Contrary to common courſe of nature) comes tumbling in amayne, with ſuch a roaring noyſe a farre off, of mighty foaming waues (like white ruffes a bout their proud neckes) that it ſtrikes admiration and terrour to the beholder, in ſuch ſort that thoſe high bankes, with theyr dry ſands and Oaes are ſodenly couered and filled vp to the very toppes, for the ſpace of many leagues in length together, yet neuer ouerflowen; and vpon returne, with expedition leaves it (for the moſt part) emptie and dry againe; being (in abſence of the Tyde) a firme paſſage for all that dare aduenture it; which thouſands having done (and daylie doe, though ſome ſpeed better) not taking theyr times aright, or the vncertaine Tydes deceiuing them, vpon credible report (like *Pharaos* hoſt in the red ſea) haue been ouerwhelmed man and beaſt, Horſe and Camels, Elephants and all, with in-

finite

finite Treasures swept away into that Rich Ocean, before (upon too short a warning) they could recover (backward or forward) the shore againe, for the River is of a very spacious bredth in many places over.

Being here (after much toyle in moving and removing our charge from place to place, for our best advantage against an assault, which we hourely expected, that wee durst not sleepe but by short snatches and turnes; as also for our most commodious imbarquing (the best being bad enough in that wild place,) comes a Barque, receives our selves and goods aboord, and in a late Evening at a full water we set Sayle, and (thankes be to God, who is mightier then the mighty Waves of the Sea) not without great danger, about Midnight we came to an Anker right before *Cambaya*; and the Sabbath Morning landed in that Rich, Fayre, and neat City, so famous throughout the World.

Being now on shore (notwithstanding in good safety of life) we found our selves little better then fallen out of the frying-pan (as they say) into the fire, for all our goods were presently sequestred, and carried to the Kings *Alfondica*, till his Customes of seaven *Per Cent.* were payd, *viz.* foure in, and three out; which (according to the value) would have come to a good summe of mony, whereat we were much dismayed, Master *Aldworth* especially, for his oversight, or too much confidence in *Mocrob Chans* favor, whom we often solicited there almost a fortnight, as an Instrument to procure the release of our sayd goods (the power (in effect) being in his owne hands) but all in vaine, till at last, a few dayes before our departure thence, Master *Aldworth* and my selfe (as at other times) went againe to him, and sitting right before him very neere, he eyed me all over, talking meane while to his then small company, at length bids

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our Broker aske me concerning the clothes I wore, what ſtuffe it was? Where made? And other queſtions; to which I anſwered him; In concluſion we took our leave, and went home without a word of comfort; a while after comes our Broker, and tells Maſter *Aldworth* good tydings from *Mocreb Chus*, that if he could procure him my Suite, wee ſhould forthwith have our goods delivered us; no ſooner had Maſter *Aldworth* moved it unto me, as a favour which I may not deny him, I told him, what ere it were I would grant it; the word being ſpoken, I preſently bruſht up my amiable Suite, and ſent it my Lord *Mocreb* by the hand of our Broker, who brought us the ſame Evening a Warrant under his Signet for our goods, which the next morning (to our much content) I went and cleared, (our charge being more precious then life, and our Reputation above all.)

But what this humorous Lord did

did with my Suite, I cannot tell, ſave (by our Brokers coniecture) to ſhew unto his women; who for a novelty (though a toy) was obſerved to preferre his fancy to halfe a Kingdome, for he had ſeene many as good before, and farre better, when (in his greateſt pompe) our chiefe Agent, withall his Traine, in our beſt bravery preſented his Lordſhip from our Honourable Maſters, the Governour and Company, at our firſt comming.

During our abode here, we bought ſundry Commodities as beſt liked us, for our Returnes, and (to expell melancholy) that it ſhould not domineere (being too much occaſioned) tooke our Recreation on the City, Orchards, and Fields; but above all, to obſerve the Apes in that peaceable habitation of *Banians*, did not a little ſtirre my blood with their Apiſh trickes on the Houſes, leaping from houſe to houſe in troupes, with their little ones in cluſters clutching about them, making

king dayly worke for the Tyler and Maſon, by pulling out here a Tyle, and there a ſtone, till they had uncovered whole houſes in quarters and halfe quarters: and then through the Roofe (as ieering the Inhabitants for their ſilly patience) made ſuch moppes and mowes at them; ſuch Friſcoes and Carieres to and againe; now and then letting fall a ſtone or a tyle upon their bombaſted heads and thin ſhoulders, and watching in the fall what became of it, (with twenty other trickes) that it would make a Thiefe (as they ſay) ſlip his Halter and leape over the Gallowes (if he might) to ſee the ſport; and if a ſtone (unlook'd for) chanced to come amongſt them, that they tooke in ſo high a deriſion to bee diſturb'd in their Worke, that they would flye at a man with open mouth, as if they meant to ſwallow him; this goodly ſight being alſo to bee ſeene a great part of the Country thereabout, whole Fields alive, and the Trees covered

with

with over-growne Apes and Monkies; Parrats and Paraquites chattering and leaping from Bough to Bough, till come to the top, and then shew their teeth and theyr tayles to Passengers for a salutation.

Thus, and thus, to and fro, changing our wearied thoughts from sadder obiects, wee entertained the way in company of *Mocrob Chan* and his Lascar, till the third day from *Cambaya*, early in a morning wee entred *Amadauaz*, that great and populous Citie, the Metropolis of all those parts of *Guizerat*; famous for Nobility and gentry, as also for rich trade in variety, Indicoes especially, by meanes of a generall confluence of most Nations in the world *English, Dutch, Portugals, Iewes, Armenians, Arabians, Medes* and *Persians, Turkes* and *Tartarians: cum multis alijs*: in whose Streets (through the multiplicity of people) all enforce theyr passage by theyr Peones, or Footmen, with their speares and other weapons running before

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the coach or horſe, (like *Abſalom* & his fifty men. 2. *Sam.* 15. 1.) Crying *Poyce, Poyce*, give way there, who ſerve as well for like neceſſities as for State, being in number more or fewer according to the qualitie and abilitie, or the pleaſure of the perſon, which none of credit are (or dare be) without.

Here we tooke a houſe, and ſetled a Factory, applyed our ſelves to our buſineſſe as ſeaſons and occaſions were offered; meane while for our better proceeding we viſite the Governour *Abdala Chan*, and preſent him; ſignifie the cauſe of our comming; deſiring his leave and Noble favour in whatſoever caſe of Iuſtice we might have cauſe to uſe him; for which we ſhould be ready at all times (moſt Noble *Feſtus*) to ſhew our ſelves gratefull unto his Lordſhip: Our ſuit was accepted, together with our Preſent; Our ſelves bid welcome, and a place appointed us where to ſit; being in a ſpacious and princely Court, in the middeſt

middeſt of a great multitude of *Chaus* and *Beagues*, or Lords and Gentlemen; that twice a day morning and Evening duely came to viſite him; this being that (I take it) which is ſpoken of in Scripture, as of *Iob* in the Eaſt, and of other great men ſitting in the Gate, or in publike, to heare Cauſes and do Iuſtice, every one taking his place accordding to his degree, or at this great Viceroyes appoyntment, having firſt given him a Salam or low Congee; and all Croſſe-legged on *Turky* Carpets ſpread on the ground, curiouſly paved or playſtered with playſter of *Pallas* (as likewiſe theyr walles) ſhining like Alablaſter, whereon they tread with their bare feet (as alſo in their Churches) leaving their ſlip-ſhooes at the doore, or aloofe off at the edge of the Entrance, like a Shoomakers well furniſht Shop or Warehouſe; All rich, or brightly attyred (as I have ſayd) according to the ſeaſon; himſelfe with a few of the principals ſitting

ſomewhat

ſomewhat apart, on a little higher aſcent at his Pallace doore, bigenough for his corpulent body, and no more; with no leſſe Maieſty (me thought) in all but that, and the *Caparina*, or Shoe-makers ware, then might well beſeeme the greateſt Prince in the World; Drums beating; Souldiers guarding, Noble & Gentlemens Servants aloofe off in Troupes attending; and Coaches at the Court Gate in thicke heapes wayting the diſſolution of this great Aſſembly; ſitting ſometimes heere, ſometimes removing, but ever in a place preſenting both State and delight, for magnificent buildings; beautifull Ponds and Water-workes; pleaſant Orchards and the like; and in this honorable preſẽce euery new Moone the common women of the City (in their long ſloppes and ſhort Coates) preſent themſelues, by turnes, with Timbrels and Dances, wanton Songs, and antique geſtures, for their ſport and recreation, ſo continuing till the Viceroy pleaſe to

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dismisse them; & all this in generall, besides their particular Solemnities, as I have sayd before, in the Night seasons; wherewith my Story ends, and welcome Gentlemen to a short Collation, with thanks for your gentle patience in taking penance at so homely a pittance, and my well-wishings of good refreshings to you all.

FINIS.

Gentle

Gentle Reader.

AS I haue invited thee: ſo let me now aduiſe, or rather intreat thee that having read mee, thou wilt not raſhly cenſure me; my intent throughout was to giue content, not to ſome but all, which in one reſpect or other (I hope) anſwers my deſire; onely herein lyes all my doubt, leaſt offence might be taken heere and there at my ſeeming Oſtentation; but leave that to GOD, whileſt my heart (I am ſure) condemnes me not; perhaps there may be Cauſe, and then to boaſt, is wiſdome both in the Opinion and practiſe of the wiſeſt; what I haue done, hath beene with as much reſpect to thy good as my owne, in removing my Candle frō vnder a Buſhell, to ſet it fairly on a Candleſtick, to the end that with the light thereof I may ſee, and be ſeene of all, for of all things I abhorre to ſit in darkeneſſe. Great is the benefit of Light; by it Confuſion is baniſhed, Contrarieties are knowne and diſtinguiſht, dangers declined, and good things embraced; It is the eye-ſight of knowledge from whence proceeds the due eſtimati-

on we yeeld vnto men (as all things elſe) but chiefly for their proper, and moſt eſſentiall or intellectuall parts) euen Wiſdome (thereafter) touſe or refuſe them.

And now (Gentle Reader) for the writing of Bookes ſo in generall, a word or two (vnder Correction) in ſome defence thereof I hope will not fall amiſſe; prouided that neither Church nor State be diſhonoured, or any particular perſon thereby iuſtly offended. True it is, (and none but the vnwiſe can deny it) that Schollers for their rare guifts of Learning are moſt fit to write for publike vſe (hauing a thouſand times wiſht my ſelfe a Scholler for the ſingular benefits that haue their confluence to a man by *Academicall* & well managed Arts;) yet that all others ſhould be excluded, or not any (that will) of vnderſtanding and honeſt life (vpon good occaſion, the Premiſſes conſidered) ſhould be allowed of, I know not yet one reaſon of many (me thinkes) to the contrary, to ratifie that opinion; for if wee conſider the many benefits for one inconvenience, thereupon enſuing that ſtand up to plead for a generall tolleration, not one of a hundred (I ſuppoſe) even of Schollers themſelues but will ioyne with them in theyr ready approbation.

For firſt of all is not that Noble Science of PRINTING made the more to flouriſh? Doe not the Maſters and Artificers thereof become able, not onely for their priuate Famili-

lies, but alſo Common-wealths men? When their Preſſes (through a generall ſupply of Coppies) never want worke? Are not Shops the better furniſht with Bookes, and kept open by a frequent concourſe of all ſorts of Buyers, through the variety and choyce of matter there to bee had for a ſmall piece of mony, to profit themſelves by other mens labours of an incomparable value? Doth not the reading of a few harmeleſſe lines entertayne divers from worſe exerciſes, whom elſe (perhaps) better things would ſcarce content? And had it not beene profitable for many to have exerciſed themſelves in writing of ſome Manuſcript, whileſt Idleneſſe and ill-Company have beene their utter bane and ruine? And how many have improved theyr parts and vacant times unto a good ſufficiency of doing Service both in Church and Common-weale, wherein (to the honor and profit of both) they have lived, by applying themſelves to vertuous ſtudies, and writing their Obſervations, that never (perhaps) eate bread in a Vniverſitie? Or why doth our State at preſent (in a ſort) allow of, or connive at this tolleration (under the foreſayd *Proviſoes*) but for theſe or the like godly and civill policies no doubt? Beſides other reaſons which I leave to others; but if none of theſe will paſſe for current, yet could I wiſh (Gentle Reader) that Travellers (in due honor to their Travailes) may have a place (though the

loweſt) in this honourable Priviledge with Schollers and Poets, even for their experience ſake. A man that hath travelled (ſayth wiſe *Strach*) knoweth many things, and hee that hath much experience will declare Wiſedome; he that hath no experience knoweth little, but he that hath travayled is (or ſhould be) full of Prudence; to wit, a man of Counſell and Action; of diſcourſe and reſolution; *Eccleſ* 34. 9. 10. For they commonly ſee and conceive more abroad then others ſitting at home, as being deeper engaged upon ſtrange Occurrents; having their ſenſes exercised, their bodyes and minds hardened by ſundry difficulties, and ſurviving many dangers; diving into the different diſpoſitions of men, and obſerving (from a ſelfe-knowing knowledge) the good and the evill among all ſorts of people; wiſedome alſo inſinuating it ſelfe there, after a more familiar faſhion then elſewhere, and thenceforth diſpoſing them (oft times) (with ſmall helps, and due incouragements) unto the weighteſt affaires; in whoſe ſhort lines may bee read large Obſervations of the Divine Power and Providence, to the Glory of God, and the publike good, by the right uſe which ingenuous minds make of all things, and to which ends onely they ought to be written; When I travailed I ſaw many things, and I underſtand more then I can expreſſe; I was oft times in danger of death, yet was I delivered

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because of these things. *Eccles.* 34. 11. 12. To communicate experience (therefore) is as commendable as profitable, being that which in all ages hath ever been allowed of, required, and practised by the wisest. *Wis.* 7. 13. *Eccles.* 39. 8. *Psal.* 40. 10. For experience that is hid, and treasure that is hoarded up, what profit (or not prejudice rather) is in eyther? And better is he that hideth his folly, then a man that hideth his wisedome or Experience, be it never so little, upon least occasion of doing good therewith; *Eccles.* 20. 30. 31. As appeares by that slothfull Servant, who hiding his Talent (instead of Modesty) incurr'd a censure of folly: *Mat.* 25. 24. 25. 26.

Thus (Gentle Reader) having satisfied thee (I hope;) in my best wishes I commend thee (as my selfe) to the protection of the Almighty, and bid thee heartily fare-well in

CHRIST.

CHR. FAREWELL.

Eccles. 6. 14. 15.

A faithfull Friend is a strong defence, and he that hath found such a one, hath found a Treasure.

Nothing doth countervaile a faythfull Friend, for his Excellency is unvaluable.

BRITISH MUSEUM 28 JUN 1900

I. PET. I.

Adde to your Faith Vertue, or Industrie.

AND now, to shut up my *Indian* Discourse with a word or two of *Spaine*, being (next unto *Lysbon* in *Portugal*) on Christian shore, my first and onely place of forraigne residence; where (if I may not seeme to praise my selfe, having little else to boast of in the short Catalogue of my good workes there, save onely the releasing of an English Marchant out of Prison) I would willingly entertaine anew my Courteous Reader with a short Storie of an accident, wherein God made mee the Instrument of much good unto another; but the wise (I hope) will eyther discerne a cause of my boasting, or at the worst will ascribe it to the common humour of Travailers, who love to tell of things they have seene and done abroad in the world, and so

at least to excuse me, (for amidst all my extravagant delights, else (I may truly speake it, and (I hope) without offence to Charity) my heart (even then) was ever prone to honesty; to doe good freely; on occasion ready to shew mercy; more delighted to give then to receive; and faithfull in my whole engagements; with an inward zeale in the performance of all; in a word, no mans foe (as they say, even in those dayes) but mine owne; how much more then (to silence all detraction) shall my open times (on occasion) afford the same things at least, if not better? all will it selfe (if it please) be Iudge.

I (Deteyned upon some Imployment in the Tower of *Vele Malaga*, about sales and returne of goods for *England*, there chanced into the Roade (among other ships, English and French) certaine *Hollanders*, that brought a great quantity of *Pistolinges*, or counterfeit Copper Mony of *Spaine*, called *Quartos* and *quartillos*, which by stealth and want of opportunity they landed and disposed here and there, as they had done

other Ports: This in short space came to be suspected by the plentifull current of the money, (the parties themselves being gone, left others in danger) hereupon the Shippes remaining in the Roade were searched; above all the rest, suspicion was had of certaine Ships belonging to the businesse whereon I lay for my Master and others, whereof Mr. *John Pit* had the chiefe charge, being himselfe at *Grand Malaga* about other businesse, dispatching for *England*; but they apprehended onely his Servant or Factor one Mr. *Thomas Smedmer*, whom they found aboord ready to goe for *Malaga*, and thence also for *England*; him they carryed away Prisoner to *Motril*, about three leagues Eastward, where hee was certaine weekes, rackt and hardly used; how hee or the ships were released, I am not so punctuall in my remembrance as to relate, nor is it much materiall (this being above twenty yeares since)

yet at length releaſed they were, for the truth then came to light; and whether by torture or elſe, I am not certaine, Mr. *Pit* himſelfe as principall, was layd out for: Officers of the Inquiſition, from *Motril* were appointed and on the way toward *Grand Malaga*, to apprehend him: This by a happy chance (being at the water ſide to heare newes) I vnderſtood; I went preſently to my *Almazen*, or Ware-houſe; wrote him a word or two of adviſe, that as hee tendred his life (upon receit thereof) to retyre himſelfe for ſuch a cauſe, which I ſent by the hand of a *Spaniard*, a luſtie ſturdy *Companiero*, of whoſe truſtineſſe I had obſerved ſomething before, having imployed him about ſtyving our fruit, and other *Recados* of moment, with a charge to out runne the Conſtable, *corre ſuan, vete bolando por ſu vida, que yo te le pagare, bien pagado*; Runne for thy life, and Ile reward thee liberally: and ſo he did, for over the Rocke

and

and high Mountaines, (like a Goat) he made such a nimble expedition that he overtooke, and out went the Mule-men, and was there some three minutes before them, which gave my advised friend, the advantage of his absence, just as the *Alguazill* and Officers came at his heeles, that made his life of full value, which else upon any Merchants ensurance there, (by that time they had hāper'd him) had not beene worth one *Marvedi*.

This newes (till then pensive at heart in expectation of the event) cheered me up no lesse then a cup of neat sparkeling wine, especially for the punctuality of the successe, and the applause of my diligent penne; which procured me the love of those which had never seen me, with *muchas Mercedes, y beso las manos*, for my good advise; and afterward upon my returne to *Malaga*, declared it by a generall *Bienvenido*, or welcome.

And how God did requite this small myte of my (not merit but) good will (for hee likes not) to speake after the manner of men) to be long in any mans debt (but with mote advantage to him) though alwayes seeming so by the continuall lengthning out of his mercies (if we obserue them) beyond our owne time, even to posterity, from generation to generation; as if by this kind of acknowledgement of his (for his owne word sake) he were still indebted to us and ours, & could never sufficiently recompence our good endeavours, by the utmost of his infinite goodnesse freely promised thereunto in his best beloved, his soules delight; to teach us that we should never be weary of doing him like acceptable seruice, even for the good and safety temporall and eternall, of our selves and ours; but chiefly for his owne honour and glory.) I could heere well declare in a Cloud of particulers ever since, touching his wonderfull

derfull providence in my preservation, protection, and deliverance in, & out of most imminent dangers, straytes, and extremities, temptations and conflicts; but for brevity sake (leaving all the rest) I will touch onely three, wherein Gods power, and mercifull providence did plainely declare themselves unto my Conscience, to whose praise alone I speake it, and to stirre up all to a consideration of his wonders.

Not long after this Iubile of successe (the brunt of businesse being ouerpast) I went to *Grand Malaga*, whether indeed my desires lead me (contrarie to reason) from *Velis Malaga*, where I was left (vpon order of my Master) by Mr. *Parr*. in the house of a *Regidor* or Alderman, *Senior Pablos Nunnies*, for more conuenience to learne the language, *Rregalado*, or respected as in their owne sonne; and growing daily in acquaintance, I began to declare my selfe in the choyce of

those pleasures wherevnto my nature most inclined, amongst others, musicke and dancing were not the least, which thus occasioned the first of my proposed dangers.

Lying in the house of Captaine *Simon Boureman*, of best resort in the Cittie by English Marchants, my first Rendevous in *Spaine*; and being well accommodated for all things, I fell into a consort-ship with other young men to entertaine an *Italian* to teach vs to dance, who came once a day to our Chambers; and in taking our turnes of exercise, our Tutor vnaduisedly commended my promptnesse, and the dexterity of my bodie; whereat one of the Company tooke pepper in the nose, and told me (in the contrary tearmes) I danced like a clowne; knowing his mallacie, I brake it off with a Iest, and a nippe withall, that made him halfe angry; til fro Iest to Iest, it grew into plain earnest (being both tender enough of our small Reputations) and fit-

ting

ting with our vſuall Company at ſupper, he challenged me (as not daring) to fight with him; I told him t'was then no time for ſuch a buſineſſe, but that (perhaps) he might ſhortly heare of me, as halfe determined to trie what mettle was in either; the next morning (I thinke vnexpected) I went early to his Chamber doore, warlike appointed with my Rapier and dagger (yet a daily Ornament in thoſe parts, as any part of our apparell, wherein (be it knowne to all men) for my owne particuler, I tooke no ſmall glory) and finding it open, in I went as at other times (though illaduiſed in that poynt) where I found him writing; After ſalutation I told him what I came for, and that if he meant to acquite his honor (I ſpeake after ỳ *Spaniſh* phraſe) now was the onely time freſh and faſting to walke into the Field, to preuent Concourſe or tumult; My Gallant foorthwith changed countenance, yet making wiſe to

thoſe pleaſures whereunto my nature moſt inclined; amongſt others, muſicke and dancing were not the leaſt, which thus occaſioned the firſt of my propoſed dangers.

Lying in the houſe of Captaine *Simon Bourman*, of beſt reſort in the Cittie by Engliſh Marchants, my firſt Rendeuous in *Spaine*; and being well accommodated for all things, I fell into a conſort-ſhip with other young men to entertaine an *Italian* to teach vs to dance, who came once a day to our Chambers; and in taking our turnes of exerciſe, our Tutor vnaduiſedly commended my promptneſſe, and the dexterity of my bodie; whereat one of the Company tooke pepper in the noſe, and told me (in the contrary tearmes) I danced like a clowne; knowing his malladie, I brake it off with a Ieſt, and a nippe withall, that made him halfe angry; til frō Ieſt to Ieſt, it grew into plain earneſt (being both tender enough of our ſmall Repurations) and fit-

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accept the offer went aside, and seemed to make choyce of his weapons (hauing change of Rapiers by him) and taking a dagger in his hand (mistrusting no Treacherie) sodenly offerd to haue stabbed me with it, but happily intercepting the thrust, with his hand that held it, I closed with him, and in strugling (though his inferiour both in age and stature) I gaue him the cleane fall backward, on his bed, and fell upon him, setting my knee on his breast, holding downe still his dagger, punching it vpward with all his might at my face, and at length I wrest it from him; yet (the onely poynt of manhood I obserued in him) hee made no clamarous out-cry for the matter, as knowing (belike) with whom he had to deale) wherewith (as I told him, to requite his treachery) I could haue slit his nose, or minced his face like a Carbonado; but mercie & manhood forbade me, as scorning indeed the baseneſſe, though enough

enough prouoakt; nor would I for ten thouſand pounds haue layne in like ſort at his mercie; At laſt taking my beſt oportunitie, I ſuddenly ſprang off from him, and left him alone in his Chamber, free from the leaſt hurt done him, abiding without in an open Court vnder a Gallery walke, reſting my ſelfe betweene a marble Pillar and a packe of cloth, leaning on the pomell of my Rapier, expecting euery moment his comming forth for the Field, but his intent was to haue finiſht the combate there, with all ſafetie to himſelfe, and ſodaine ruine to me.

For ſpying me through his doore ſtanding at that diſaduantage (yet thankes be to God not walking, for then he had taken me napping) he ruſht out ſuddenly vpon me with a naked Rapier making a main thruſt at my face, which againe (as happily as the former) I put by with my hand, yet not ſo, but that (glancing my throate) it toucht my

beardleſſe

beardleſſe chinne, and made the bloud run downe; but feeling my ſelfe alive, I inſtantly drew (God forgive me all) with a full reſolution to have runne him through, as doubtleſſe I had, up to the very hilts, had not the ſpirit of wiſdome or feare made him caper backward with a leape (I ſtill bleſſe God for it) that I never ſaw the like. *Timor addit alas.* Feare gives wings. But conſidering the danger of that play (for I had wit in my anger, though ſome that beheld us, ſayd, I fought *ſans* feare or wit) and changing my purpoſe, I followed him cloſe with a double ſtroake two or three immediately ſucceeding, ſwift as lightning; for though not ſlightly ſtirred, yet being too farre provoked, (to the terrour of all proud, and commonly faint-hearted provokers, I may iuſtly ſpeake it) my dreadleſſe ſpirit would then haue borne me through the middeſt of an Army.

In which ſhort conflict, I did ſo mace-

macerate his Arme from the hand to the Elbow, that it grieves me yet to thinke of it, (ſo little doe I glory in the Relation, ſave only in our mutuall preſervation, mine owne eſpecially from ſo imminent deſtruction) and being gone to our chambers to be dreſt, to tell why certaine *Spaniards* of my acquaintance, and ſtrangers that came then to ſee me, did ſo wonder at my Rapier, feeling the edge with theyr fingers, (not conſidering the principall, that what is done couragiouſly and with expedition, is throughly done. *Bis dat qui cito dat*, to fight couragiouſly is to fight victoriouſly) crying (after theyr faſhion of admiration) *Theſus, al Diablo, que eſpada es eſta?* was, becauſe (beſides his arme) I had pared off the pappie fleſh under his hand; cut in ſunder a thicke gold Ring from off his finger; and withall (I ſuppoſe) his Rapier, for at the laſt ſtroake, that alſo fell in a peece with the reſt to the ground.

At the ſight whereof, Mercy and Manhood againe held my hand, without the leaſt offer to proſecute him any further; whereat (with his owne) there was a ſuddaine *Albarote*, or out-cry of houſhold Servants newly up, Murther, Murther, and of our Engliſh Cooke, that had done his beſt before to have parted vs; that *Senior Chriſtoval*, had ſlaine *Senior Fulano*: but (a thouſand thankes to God) it was not ſo; whereupon (by adviſe of the beſt in the houſe (in ſecret) not a little approving the exployt, nor much lamenting (but in ſhew) the other, I know not why:) to prevent further miſchiefe, I abſented my ſelfe at *Velis Malaga*, making of neceſſity a Vertue; for there in Company of onely one Engliſh Merchant, Capt. *Lee* by name, I improved my ſtudy, wrote them backe Spaniſh Epiſtles, and profited mightily; having ever ſince beene a man of peace, conquering by ſuffering, and prevailing by yeelding, yet not baſely

baſely neyther, but underſtandingly too: being minded henceforth (for ought I know) never more to draw ſword, but againſt the Enemies of God, my King, my Country, and my Friend: wherein God ſtrengthen my reſolution. *Amen.*

The ſecond was, being in *Ireland* (a few yeares after my returne frō the *Indies*, to weare out, or to weaken many diſcontents diverſly occaſioned me in *England*, by means of an imployment I had impoſed on my ſelfe, begun long before, but there (for cauſes) intending to finiſh it, with ſome other reſpects joyntly procuring my abſence,) among others, of leſſe Profeſſion, yet better condition, I chanced to be acquainted with a very Rooke (as ſome terme them) yet ſo well clad in a religious habit of ſmooth diſcourſe, that I durſt have truſted him almoſt with my life; ſo dangerous is a fayre ſhew without ſubſtance: the word of truſt without Truth, the name of a friend, without the fruits

of friendſhip, or the inſpection of wiſedome to diſcerne the ſubtilties of Hypocriſie, that the very beſt (of which ſoever ſide) are, and have bin ſubiect to be deceived, that none ſhould be too credulous of faire ſhews or reports, as they téder their owne good, in cheriſhing (all they can againſt Envie) the due eſtimation of vertue in themſelves or any.

This man (upon a proiect of ſome profit, probable enough had his intent been honeſt, or my ſerious ſtudies in higher affaires permitted me to have frequéted or ſuſpected him; (but oportunity not ſo much makes as takes a Theefe, for an honeſt mind even ſcornes the temptation, no leſſe then a lewd or a faigned ſuſpicion) by degrees had wound himſelfe at leaſt ten pounds deepe into my purſe, being halfe way to the bottome, till freſh ſupplyes out of *England*; and at laſt (to make the ſhorteſt of a ſharkes account) was glad to accept of one halfe of my principall, with loſſe of the other halfe,

halfe, yet not without great profit neyther, for a ſharpe leſſon proves a good inſtruction; and our beſt wits are (cõmonly) the deereſt bought; but this is not the matter, rather an *Introduction* thereunto.

For to get this mony I was forced to diſpenſe with my ſtudy (to wit K. *Davids* Pſalmes, and St. *Paules* Epiſtles; a word or two whereof in a ſhort Treatiſe touching theyr praiſe, ſince compoſed by me, I once purpoſed ſhould have bin the period, or poſterne unto theſe my Travels) and to make many a iourney to, and againſt him; among others, taking the pleaſure of a dainty froſty Sunſhine morning (whileſt my *Iriſh* Colt tooke his recreation at home) I made a walke of ſixe or 7. miles to ſpeake with him at his houſe (having chãged his dwelling from the Town into the Country) and on the way from *Tullough*, between *Ballye Roberts*, and *Caſtle-Lyons*, I went aſide out of a faire greene Lancher, betwixt two great opẽ fields under

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a hedge, to cover my feet, not feeling nor mistrusting any danger, yet (in stooping downe) had this thought in my minde; good Lord preserve me, this may be my last breathing: after a while looking up, right before me within twice my length stood a great grisly Wolfe, bigger then a Mastiffe, with a long bobbe taile, prick-eard, and a lanke body, stocke still looking on me.

Though somewhat apalled at this strange sight, yet to run I conceived was danger (for I had wit in my feare, as before in my anger) and therefore quietly hasting to be ready for him, still fixing my eye on his (wherein lyes a mystery) till I had fastened my poynt; and drawing my knife, with a small wand in my hand, I went on guardant, soft and faire, observing how the Curre dogg'd me, (for 'tis a Creature (simply considered) as full of craft and subtilty, as of greedinesse and cruelty, which meeting in men (as commonly they lurke together, one

being

being cause of the other) doe make them more brutish and dangerous (God defend me from them) then wilde beasts; such as St. *Paul* had to fight withall at *Ephesus*, (unreasonable and absurd people) as doubtlesse many good mē have elsewhere dayly,) and then turning towards him, and standing still awhile, he would doe the like (for I could haue bin content, on a fayre defence) to haue tryed the combate with him, in assured hope to haue cut his throat, to enlarge my Scutchion with a Wolfe, or a Wolfes head in a Canton, for an addition of honor, as well to my Ancestry, as happily to my heyres and posterity, for God onely makes and gives all.

In this sort perusing one another, on we went in company about halfe a quarter of a Mile together, till (being Market day at *Tullough*) people came riding by, away he went, but with admiration of all (in such sort) to haue escaped his clutches; affirming it to be the Hee or

Woolfe, that a long time had ranged thereabout; done much mischiefe to man & beast; and could never be taken.

Though now ridde of my rude companiō, I durst not be too secure, least on the sodaine we might meet againe; but euer with an eye in my pole, on I went still guardant, till I came to *Kiel Jannitke*, aside off *Castle Lyons*; and there found my Friend to little or no purpose; but at my returne I got a rusty sword for my better defence, in case of necessitie, which now & then I thought good to exercise against a bush or a Thistle, with a thrust at the one, and a slash at the other, supposing the Woolfe to haue bin either; perhaps (I am not sure) like that valiant countrie Travayler (according to the common Tale) who going home late in an Euening from worke, in like sort laying about him (as he went) with his Trun-
-chon, at the sodaine out-cry of a

few

fewe Duckes, quake, quake, being at his wits end, disclaimed all his former behauiour, with a fearefull protest as (who should iudge him) to be but a poore Trauayler, that neuer stroke man in his life, nor meant to doe; and so more afraid then hurt (hauing scaped a scowring) he went soberly home to sleep: as I also being deliuered fró my so great a danger at returne to my lodging, on my knees gaue God thankes for my preseruation, and still doe; For doubtles the same inuisible hand of heauen that shut the mouthes of *Daniels* Lions, did likewise shut the mouth of this rauening Wolfe, else ready to haue deuoured me. My God (sayth he) hath sent his Angel, and hath shut the Lyons mouthes, that they haue not hurt me, forasmuch as before him, Innocency was found in me, and also before thee (O King) haue I done no hurt. *Dauid* saw With the mercifull, (saith *Dauid*) thou wilt shew thy selfe mer-

mercifull, & with an vpright man, thou wilt shew thy selfe vpright. *Psal.* 18. 25.

The next and last never to be forgotten, was now of late the 29. of *August* 1622. passing from the Exchange toward my lodging, in *Lombard* from foure Story high, there sodainly fell downe into the street (by what meanes God knowes, but very strangely) a whole Window of glasse in a thicke frame of Timber, all fast in a lumpe together, and in the fall strooke onely the brim of my hat, missing my head but two or three inches at most, by meanes I thinke) of then mending my pace, (not knowing why) at the instant (I remember) when I sprang ouer into that side of the street, which else (doubtlesse) had strooke me stone dead, so violent was fall; for which let my soule for ever blesse thee (O Lord) and all that is within me blesse his holy name, as two or three of those that saw the manner thereof (I thanke them) put me in mind so to doe.

The

The Angell of the Lord (sayth *David*) encampeth round about them that feare him, and deliv'reth them. Tast therefore and consider that the Lord is good, blessed is the man that trusteth in him: for though his wisedome (to exalt the glorious Maiesty of his power) leads them into temptations and dangers, yet his vigilant providence (for his promise sake) never leaves them: I will never fayle thee nor forsake thee: *Iosue.* 1. 5.

Affliction (like *Paul's* Viper) at first begets censure, but (upon delivery) it is the cause of honour. *Matth.* 28. 3. 6. I will be with him in trouble (sayth God) I will deliver him, and honour him. *Psal.* 91. 15. And what honor comparable to that of Gods deliverance? Or what promise so to be relyed on as his word? what buckler or Castle of defence so safe as his protection? what service so commodious and honorable as his faithfull seruice? or whom ever better served, allyed

counselled, or befriended (may examples of Truth and experience take place, malice with envie being banisht or put to silence) then by such Allyance, Servants, Counsellers or Friends? whose dwelling is in the secret place of the most High, and whose abode is under the shadow of the Almighty, King of Kings, & Lord of Creatures both in Heaven & in Earth, in the Seas & all deepe places. I leave to the iudgment & consideratiō of all, with my hearty prayers as for my owne Soule, that every one for their proper good (touching the premisses in each particuler) may rightly discern betweene things that differ, and impartially prefer those that excell.

What have I now done? is there not a cause? 1. Sam. xvii. 29.

FINIS.